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CPW Report No. 74 -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(May 11 - 17, 1953)

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1. (1a) SOVIET ECONOMIC PENETRATION: Peking in numeral code (May 16) described the Tihua Institute of Mining, established by the Sino-Soviet Petroleum Company and the Sino-Soviet Nonferrous and Rare Metals Company, where 199 students are "studying Russian and natural science." Next year the students are to study under Russian specialists and use Russian textbooks.

Mukden (May 14) underscored that the development of Anshan, China's leading steel city, is taking place "with the unselfish aid of the USSR." Anshan, first developed under the Japanese, was "plundered by the Kuomintang," and began its present era in 1950 when Soviet experts arrived to direct its rebuilding "at the request" of the Chinese People's Government.

2. (1c) SOVIET SUPERIORITY: Peking in numeral code (May 12) quoted speakers at the Second China Judiciary Conference as saying that serious faults still existed in the Judiciary, and as recommending "constant study and popularization of progressive Soviet judicial experience."

Peking claimed in numeral code (May 13) that Soviet drilling methods cut costs by 2 billion yuan in less than four months in the Chingkangshan, Kiangsi, area. New China News Agency reported Kang Yang's visit to the Donbas mines, in the Soviet Ukraine, to learn about Russian mining methods. Peking stated in numeral code (May 17) that the Soviet "lead immersion" method had greatly improved the production of motor lathe parts at machine tool plant no. 2 in Tsinan.

Mukden (May 13) cited a TUNG PEI JIH PAO article on the promotion of Soviet lathe operation methods at the Sino-Soviet dockyards in Dairen and at tool shop no. 18 in Mukden. Sian (May 13) reported great improvement in the Northwest Agricultural Institute after Soviet textbooks became basic texts in 16 courses and were adopted for 98 other courses. Chungking said (May 14) that the Southwest Highway Department gave an exhibition to promote Soviet road construction methods.

3. (2a) WAR BURDENS: Tsitsihar said (May 15) that 500 local students and workers held a meeting to express support for Chou's statement on a truce in Korea. Shanghai reported (May 17) that rubber factory workers had fulfilled orders for raincoats for the Chinese People's Volunteers ahead of schedule. Local workers adopted pledges to increase production in support of the Resist America-Aid Korea drive, and "expressed their solicitude" for the repatriated sick war prisoners.

4. (2c) ECONOMIC PROBLEMS: Peking asserted (May 11) that the British press opposed the U.S. embargo against China. Shanghai claimed (May 1) that the local Wanli Electrical Works had succeeded in producing transformers which formerly had to be imported.

According to Peking in numeral code (May 17), State trading companies in Tibet had "greatly aided the local economy" by buying 60 billion yuan's worth of "slow-moving wool." They also were lending money to private traders, and were attempting to revive trade which had been "killed off by imperialist exploiters."

Tsinan reported (May 11) that Shantung had released several billion yuan for disaster victims in various areas, while Peking stated (May 17) that North China was shipping food into Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Honan famine areas. Shanghai (May 16) told of a Government directive ordering cadres to "make food production their prime task," as crop failures had made the problem urgent. The wheat to cotton acreage ratio had been adjusted so as to encourage the production of food grains.

Hofei reported (May 14) that there was danger of drought in Hueichou, Tunchi, and Taiping hsien, Anhwei, with a threat of locusts in the Chuhsien district. Nanking announced (May 15) the establishment of Locust Control Stations employing 3,500 workers in Kaoyu, Shuchow, Huaiyin, and Pinhai hsien, Kiangsu. Tihua said (May 15)

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that the Communist Party, together with the security forces, schools, and cadres, was leading peasants in an effort to combat the Sinkiang locust plague.

5. (3a) STRENGTHENING PARTY CONTROL: Peking reported in numeral code (May 14) that the Seventh Trade Union Congress stressed the need for labor discipline and orderly organization, pointing out that China's trade unions must educate the working masses in a planned fashion to make them understand "proletarian internationalism and their part in the world-wide workers' movements."

Peking said in numeral code (May 11) that 40,000 Chungking workers attended 124 spare-time political training schools organized by the Communist Party in order to "greatly increase their understanding of Communism." Antung reported (May 12) that the Liaotung Educational Workers' Union agreed to "improve" the workers by intensifying the study of Marxism-Leninism.

Peking (May 14) broadcast a JEN MIN JIH PAO editorial on judicial reform and national construction, pointing out that recent judicial reforms were in accord with Marxist-Leninist concepts. Stalin was quoted to the effect that "during construction, organs for control, such as the army and others, are just as necessary as during wartime," and Lenin had said that courts not only must suppress counterrevolutionaries, but also must "assure labor discipline." The editorial added that "overemphasis in letting the people judge cases must be avoided," as this practice disregards the "dignity of the law and the vested authority of the Judiciary." It is wrong to consider all trial procedure and technical legal work as "old legal concepts and practices," since such orientation would promote lawlessness and confusion. Judicial administration should be separated from the courts proper, inasmuch as "we cannot ask the courts to try a large number of cases and take care of cumbersome judicial administrative work at the same time."

6. (3a) BASIC CONSTRUCTION: Peking reported in numeral code (May 13) that 40,700 Northeast workers were being trained as apprentices, and 44,400 for basic construction work. Peking announced in numeral code (May 16) that hydroelectric power plants were planned for the Mapien and Tat rivers in the Southwest.

Tsinan (May 12) reported that the Shantung Construction Workers Conference had demanded increased training of workers for construction. Shanghai stated (May 15) that the local Taili Tool Factory was making heavy machinery to replace textile equipment, and had contracted to produce 126-foot lathes. Chungking asserted (May 17) that Kweichow cement factory workers now realized the importance of national construction.

7. (3a) BUREAUCRATIC WEAKNESSES: Peking in numeral code (May 14) quoted Hsu Chih-chu as saying that "overzealous cadres" had improperly raised qualifications for trade union membership, requiring candidates to "write biographical sketches, take oaths, and participate in initiation ceremonies." Cadres were ordered to work with the masses and not assume an "authoritarian attitude."

Peking asserted in numeral code (May 13) that "after correction of cadre deviations," irrigation work had made good progress in Hopei. Antung (May 13) quoted a letter in the TACHUNG JIH PAO charging Chin Hsien Insurance Company workers with dictatorially forcing peasants to hold meetings. Tsinan said (May 11) that Laiyang Hsien, Shantung, cadres had "corrected their bureaucratic attitude and violations of discipline."

8. (3b) INDICATIONS OF RESISTANCE: Peking stated in numeral code (May 12) that 6,500 East China workers and farmers had replaced "bad elements" in the local Judiciary, making possible the disposition of accumulated cases. The Second Judiciary Conference learned that during the past three years the Judiciary had been "pressed by an unending series of mass movements which swamped the courts and made the dockets unwieldy with cases," while "bad elements in the courts" had hampered justice.

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Antung reported (May 12) that the Party Committee had ordered cadre Kung Hsiang-lin to change his attitude. Peking stated in numeral code (May 11) that Northeast university students had been relieved of administrative matters and the holding of concurrent jobs, as they were spending all their time attending meetings rather than studying. Meetings henceforth would be limited in number and are not to last more than two hours.

Peking announced (May 16) that the Communist Party in Southern China had held meetings with boatmen to discuss fisheries and coastal defense.

9. (3e) AGRICULTURAL REMOLDING: Peking announced (May 17) that the Fukien Overseas Affairs Commission had set up a collective farm for resettlement of returning Overseas Chinese. A State mechanized farm had been organized in Inner Mongolia.

Tsinan resported (May 15) that rural cadres in 13 chu of Jushan Hsien, Shantung, were forced to attend meetings daily, with consequent neglect of farm production. An average of 40 directives were received each month from 23 higher offices. Chungking reported (May 11) that the Agricultural Institute of Tibet and the People's Liberation Army there recently graduated a class of agricultural cadres to operate Tibetan experimental farms.

10. (4) BORDER MINORITIES: Peking stated in numeral code (May 15) that People's Liberation Army comfort teams, sent to hold meetings with Tibetans in Pengtso and Lintsung, were furnished guides by the Panchen Lama. Chungking reported (May 16) that the Lipo Hsien, Kweichow, local Government had set up a center to teach Yao peasants to use wooden farm tools. Peking said in numeral code (May 11) that Tihua's mayor held a public "reception day" in April, during which 109 persons of various nationalities submitted complaints about bureaucracy in offices and the lawlessness of cadres.

Peking reported in numeral code (May 16) that the Islamic Conference in Peking promised to instruct the Moslem masses to "better understand the brilliant achievements of our Motherland" under Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party, and the "generous aid from the USSR during the past three years."

11. (4) AMERICAN IMPERIALISM: Peking announced (May 11) that the U.S. Mutual Security Administration had granted 60 million dollars in special aid to France for the Indochina military campaign, and added (May 16) that Eisenhower's appointment of Radford and Ridgway was a "friendly gesture" toward the MacArthur-Van Fleet "warlike elements."

Peking said in numeral code (May 17) that the Burma Peace Committee had requested the Premier of Thailand to liberate Thai peace partisans who were arrested last year, noting that Thai-Burmese cooperation was necessary in order to meet the threat from "American-directed Chiang Kai-shek bandits."

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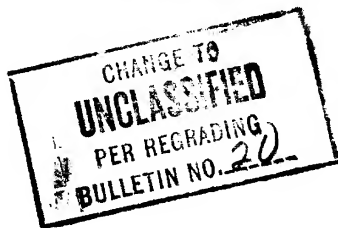
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## SECURITY INFORMATION

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## SUMMARY

Description of a school conducted by so-called Sino-Soviet companies in Sinkiang indicates that the institution may soon become an all-Russian show, even to the extent of using Russian textbooks. A report on Anshan's steel industry omits the use of the term "Ankang." Although admitting Russian direction, the report specifically notes that the Russians came "at the request" of China. The deterioration of Anshan, following its development by the Japanese, is blamed on the Kuomintang, in complete disregard of the confiscation of Northeast industrial equipment by the Soviets in 1945.

With famine and disaster widespread, food production becomes the cadres' prime task. Cotton acreage is cut, and factories making textile equipment change over to heavy machine production to build up the country's military potential. This development suggests that the USSR might supply textiles primarily rather than food or heavy machinery, and this possibility is further indicated in comment on Tibet. Stagnation of Tibetan trade is blamed on "imperialist exploiters," but it is admitted that disposition of "slow-moving wool" offers a problem.

Discussion of the Judiciary stresses the need for further Sovietization of the system. The proposed separation between technical and administrative services is apparently intended to bring judicial administration under direct Party control. Lenin and Stalin are cited to prove that recent judicial changes are in accord with Communist doctrine. However, it appears that the Communist-fostered "public trials," and the disregard for established legal concepts and procedures have created an unfavorable situation. The result is a cautious back-tracking, but it is carefully explained that the existence of "bad elements" and the "unending series of mass movements" in the courts have made the changes essential. New evidence of dissatisfaction is seen among university students, who have now been relieved of extracurricular Party duties and perpetual meetings. Curtailment of student meetings, paralleling recent restrictions on teachers' meetings, suggests that such meetings have failed to achieve the desired results.

Concern over the stability of border areas is indicated by Party activities to organize South China boatmen and by a conference in Peking to secure the cooperation of Moslem minorities. Special efforts are made to convince Moslems of the Soviet Union's benevolent attitude. The impression of concern over the situation in border areas is strengthened by reports that Tihua's Mayor received 109 complaints about bureaucracy and "cadre lawlessness" in one day, and that the People's Liberation Army continues to send "comfort missions" to remote Tibetan areas.

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